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ABSTRACT (See instructions overleaf)

Sellafield in Cumbria [UK] has been in use as a nuclear site for number of years. It now contains a 'second generation' Magnox reprocessing plant, modern storage ponds, fuel dismantling facilities, product finishing lines, and the Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant [THORP]. It also houses a complex of waste treatment and storage facilities, including a vitrification plant, and the Calder Hall Nuclear power station. Over the years a number of the facilities on the site have become redundant and there is a programme to decommission these areas. A business unit within British Nuclear Fuels plc, UK Group, Waste Retrieval and Decommissioning (WR&D) has been set up to carry out this work. The first strategic objective in the WR&D Business Plan is 'To retrieve waste and decommission facilities safely, cost effectively and within estimated cost and timescale'. This paper will deal with some of the decommissioning work being carried out by WR&D and the dose control strategies, including ALARP which are being used.